

***CONNECTING FAMILIES
OF THE DOZEN Ss***

***Shinabarger, Shinaberry, Shanabarger
and other related spellings***

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RESEARCHING THE FAMILIES OF THE DOZEN Ss

Let me clearly state, this is work in progress. New discoveries are made every week that could confirm or change this family history. Research is ongoing. As of today, this is where the story stands.

Early family research on my 4-times great grandfather, John Shinabarger born about 1764 in Virginia, began with my mother as early as 1960. Side by side with that research was the attempt by several researchers to genealogically connect various families with similar surnames (I will refer to them as the *S Families*). The Dozen S's Newsletter, included with this report, was printed from January 1968 through the winter of 1972. It was produced through the combined efforts of its Editor, Mrs. Wilson (Marjorie) Carb, Jr. and its Historian, Mrs. William (Vera) Bunyard. It was primarily through this newsletter that family historians attempted to link these families. Several other researchers contributed family histories about other men with similar surnames, dates and locations.

Mrs. Bunyard is the 3-times great granddaughter of John Shinabarger (1764 VA) and his unknown spouse. Mrs. Carb is the 3-times great granddaughter of Michael (21 Nov 1769) and Mary Long Shanabarger. Both families became residents of Ohio during the early 1800s. Because of their proximity and similar origins, patterns of migration and dates of birth, researchers felt Michael Shanabarger was a brother of John Shinabarger. There was the hypothesis that other similar surnames were also related.

Researchers were unable to prove a relationship. However, within this Newsletter and the research and correspondence it represents, there were countless clues leading to deeper research. All these researchers would rejoice to know that through DNA, some of their speculation has proven accurate.

This research is far from complete. However, this summary is my attempt to compile what is known at this time. I will try to keep it brief but for those who are looking for more in-depth coverage, I refer them to earlier reports and postings that can be found on my web pages.

I stress that this research is ongoing. It began with Vera Shinabarger Bunyard and others in the 1960s, and continues today, over 60 years later, with her daughter and one of her grandnephews. Many *S Families* have research of their own. I seriously hope and expect family research to continue to expand and progress in the future. Hopefully, this summary will assist in discovering more answers.

THE MEN AND WOMEN OF DOZEN Ss

There were dozens of variations on the spelling of the surname in question, including but not limited to: Shinabarger, Shinaberry, Shanabarger, Shanaberger, Schoenbarger, Schoneberger, Shinebarger, Shambarger, Shellenbarger, Schoenenberger, Schenberger, Shenebarger.... Some may be spelling errors, some are Americanization of Germanic spellings, some have been adopted to differentiate from their neighbors or cousins, others may just have given up the effort to correct what was constantly being misspelled by census takers and people who were not literate. Because it is almost unanimously agreed that the *S Patriarch* emigrated from Germany, the language barrier most certainly had its affect. My own family is a good example.

From about 1830, my 4-times great grandfather went my John Shinabarger. In 1809 land records he is John Sheneberry. In 1820, he married his second wife as John Shinaberry. His son Jacob appears in 1814 as a Shinaberry and in 1819 as Shinebarger. In the 1823 census it is John Shinabarger. John's will

in 1837 is as John Shinabarger. John's sons follow similar paths of various spellings before generally settling on Shinabarger. The same occurred with other *S Families*.

While there are several *S Families* of interest, I am concentrating on six. It is possible other surnames are genetically linked but at this time that has not been discovered. I also am working on the premise that five of these people were born in America and the sixth, the patriarch who came to America, was their father and/or uncle. Below are the families and a brief biography of each.

1. Jacob Shinaberry Sr. was born about 1760 in Pennsylvania. He is seen as early as 1803 when Jacob Shinneberry is listed in tithable tables of Pendleton County, Virginia.¹ In 1804 he purchased land from Peter Hull.² The 1810 Census lists Jacob and his family in Pendleton Co. A land grant of 100 acres in Crabbottom was issued to Jacob Shinaberry in 1815. This actually places Jacob as a late-comer to the area. Jacob married Margaret Ann Life, daughter of Martin Life and Anna Lantz, abt 1785 most likely in Augusta County. Margaret was born 9 Aug 1768 in Augusta County and died abt 1850 in Highland County (probably in same location).

On 27 Aug 1812 a John Shenabarger attends the estate auction for Michael Arbogast who died in Crabbottom, Pendleton Co. VA (now Blue Grass, Highland County, Virginia).³ It is assumed this is Jacob as he is the only Shinaberry found in the area at this time. He purchases "Sunday clothes" and "2 jackets and overalls." Of importance, to confuse the matter, are later purchases by Jacob Shinaberry of "7 geese" and "1 barrel of cider." It could be that these are two separate men. There is no known John in the area.

Jacob and Margaret's children marry into the families of Gum, Beverage, and Peck. This second generation appear to purchase land further south in the area of Pocahontas County around the communities of Green Bank, Clover Lick and Dunmore where a second Shinaberry Cemetery is found along Route 92.⁴ The Shinaberry family continue to live in the Clover Lick, Arbovale, Marlinton area.

Son Jacob Jr. married Sarah Peck, daughter of Jacob Peck and Anna Life, and purchased 30 acres of land in Straight Creek in 1845. There continue to be recordings of several land deeds in Monterey, Highland County between the estate of Shinaberry and the Peck family through 1894. Jacob Sr.'s oldest son Peter married Christina Peck, another daughter of Jacob and Anna Peck, and remained around Clover Lick and Dunmore. Their son Abraham married Mildred M Buzzard and he died in Clover Lick in 1908. Both Abraham and Mildred are buried in the Shinaberry Cemetery there.

¹ I beg forgiveness for any inaccuracy of counties. The division of the original Orange County to create Augusta followed by its own divisions and then the creation of the state of West Virginia in 1863 is a constant challenge to follow. It was entirely possible for an early settler to be born in Augusta Co. Virginia, marry in Pendleton Co. VA and die in Pocahontas Co. West Virginia without having left his family farm. Histories of these counties and states are readily available.

² This is the homestead where Jacob established the Shinaberry Cemetery. It is thought the land was originally owned by Peter Hull, sold to the Kinkead/Kincaid family and subsequently to Jacob Shinaberry. The cemetery is in Blue Grass off Route 640. Hull is noted as the first to settle in Cubs Run, Rockingham County in 1752 and can be found in Crabbottom as early as 1765. Earlier, it was known as Crab Apple Bottom.

³ Others at the sale included family and neighbors Arbogasts, Gums, John Life, Rexrodes, Hulls, and Joseph Lantz.

⁴ Jacob's son Peter Shinaberry, wife Christina Peck Shinaberry, and some of their children are buried here along with allied family of Buzzard.

According to Oren F. Morton's 1911 "History of Highland County, Virginia" Shinaberry became an "extinct family." (they just seem to moved out of Highland County.)

The great grandson of Jacob Shinaberry, Davis Fulton Shinaberry (3) Abraham, 2) Peter, 1) Jacob Sr.), may have been one of the first Shinaberry men to leave Pocahontas County. He married a cousin, Florence Shinaberry, daughter of Henry and Savannah Kelley Shinaberry. Davis migrated east into Huntersville before moving into the area of the Pastures District of Deerfield, Augusta County, Virginia before 1920. His descendants remain in the Deerfield area and many are buried in the Deerfield Community Cemetery.

Why did Jacob Shinaberry, evidently a single man, move to Crabbottom? If Martin Life was born in Augusta County in 1750, died in 1797 Pendleton County (carved partly from Augusta in 1788), then his marriageable daughter Margaret was to be found there. Jacob's mother-in-law Anna Lantz also was from a family who lived in Augusta County. Could the bachelor Jacob Shinaberry have followed a sibling south into Crabbottom?

2. Catherine Susanna Shinaberry was born about 1763 in Augusta County, Virginia. She married James I Trimble 4 Jan 1784 in Maryland.⁵ James I Trimble was born 4 Feb 1760, son of James Turnbull/Trimble of Scottish descent and Helen Arbuckle.

There are two Trimble families in the area. Unknown if they are related. A = James Trimble the son of the Rev. War Capt. Trimble, and B = James and John, Agnes, and Moses Trimble found in Botetourt, Gloucester, Loudoun, Goochland, Hanover, Fluvanna and Frederick counties, then later settling around Trimbles Mill Road in Swoope, Augusta County⁶. James Trimble "A" is first found in the vicinity of Crabbottom, Pendleton Co. and the subject of my research. Because of the same surnames, the two are easily confused.

1760 – estimated birth of James Trimble in Scotland to John and Helen Arbuckle Turnbull/Trimble.

1776 – James is thought to have come to America when he was 16.

1784 - James Trimble Sr. married Catherine Susanna Shinneberger 4 Jan 1784, possibly in Maryland.⁷ (Recorded in Virginia Select Marriages 1748-1940 as relating to their son Wm. Trimble.) Catherine died 18 April 1817 in Augusta County, Virginia.

1795 – son James B Trimble was born 3 Jan 1796. James B. and his siblings consistently site in censuses they were born in Virginia and specifically in Pendleton/Highland County Virginia.

1797 – James Trimble Sr. appears in Straight Creek near Crabbottom, Pendleton Co. Virginia.

1799 - A who's who of familiar Pendleton Co. names living on Straight Creek include: John Rexrode, James and Jacob Seybert, Michael Arbogast, John Beverage, Michael Peck, James Trimble, Philip Wimer, Abraham Smith, Stephen Wilson, Christian Life, William Janes, James

⁵ Catherine was probably born in northern Virginia near the Maryland border. She could have married in Maryland, possibly Washington Co. No documentation has been found other than a citation in Morton's history on Highland County.

⁶ A Robert Lee Trimble 1861-1932 is buried in Hebron Cemetery and his sons are buried at Mt. Tabor in Middlebrook. It is unknown if the Trimbles share a common ancestor with those who settled east of Lexington.

⁷ "A History of Highland County, Virginia", Oren F. Morton, 1911

and Hopkins Jones, Marin Waybright, Garrett Peck, Peter Zicafoose, Joseph Lantz, Jacob Gum, Wm Blagg, Adam, David and John Arbogast, Henry Seybert.⁸ (This is James I Trimble Sr.)

1803 – Jacob Shinaberry is living in Crabbottom, Pendleton County, Virginia

1810 - Pendleton Co. Virginia: James Trimble with male 10-15, male 16-25, male over 45; female under 10, female 10-15, female over 45. Living in close vicinity to Seybert, Samples, and Jones families.

From the “New History Highland of Highland County, Virginia” page 88:

A letter written to Coe Beverage in 1908 from his mother Virginia (Trimble) Beverage on the Trimble & Beverage family lines...

" ... my old Great Grandfather Turnbull (as that was their name when he left Scotland) came to America when he was 16 years old, was in the Revolutionary War, fought under a British flag, Cornwallis being his Commander and he was captured at Yorktown and when the war ceased he was married March 9, 1784 and died on the Sipe place on Strait Creek and is buried in the Harmon Seyberts place in the Meadows called Jeen (Jane?) Meadows. No monument to mark his grave I think he lived to be old. Now his name was James and he had a son by the same name and he was my grandfather who lived and died at the same place. He lived to about the age of 80 and was buried in the old Strait Creek graveyard ... He was not a large man, was a farmer, now his wife was a large woman, her maiden name was Catherine Seybert, was a daughter of George Seybert whom the Indians captured when young but he got away from them, but during his stay with them he met with an accident with powder which caused him to be blind "

1817 - First wife Catherine Susanna Shinaberry died. Unknown where she is buried but could be at the Shinaberry Cemetery in Crabbottom. James and Catherine had at least 8 children who married into the families of: Samples, Benson, Jones, Waybright, and Seybert.

1818 - James Trimble married Elizabeth Colaw Wayman, daughter of Frederick Colaw, on 13 Aug 1818 in Pendleton County, VA.⁹ Elizabeth was the widow of Mr. Wayman. She died in 1824. James and Elizabeth had at least 3 children, one daughter married a Helmick.

1818 - James Trimble Sr. purchased 15 acres Strait Creek

1818 - James Tremble/Trimble purchased 34 acres Strait Creek; purchased an additional 16 acres 1838 (assume both these land grants were for James Jr.)

1819 - John Trimble purchased 40 acres Crab Bottom 1819 (son of James Sr.)

1838 - John Trimble purchased 39 acres Strait Creek

1819 – James B Trimble, son of James and Catherine Shinaberry Trimble, married Catherine Seybert on 16 Feb in Pendleton Co. VA. James died 1863 at Strait Creek, Highland County and Catherine died Aug 1875 in Strait Creek. Both are buried in the Beverage Family Cemetery in Monterey, Highland Co. Their son James, born 1821, married Katherine Harper in 1854

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Virginia Marriages 1740-1850; West Virginia Marriage Index 1785-1971

Pendleton Co. It is thought this James was the first to move into the town of Monterey; both James and Katherine Harper Trimble are buried in the Monterey Cemetery, Monterey, VA.

1824 - James Trimble died. His Will is dated 26 Jan 1824 and recorded in Pendleton County (now West Virginia). Book #4, page 81.¹⁰ In his Will, James names his wife Elizabeth, sons James and John, "five oldest daughters," and children George A, Hezekiah and Mary who are not of age as yet. James was buried at Seybert Chapel Cemetery, Monterey, Highland Co. VA.

1898 – By this date the Trimble house is built on Spruce Street in downtown Monterey, Virginia. It was built by C. W. Trimble, the grandson of James B Trimble and Catherine Seybert. From 1891-1922 Dr. Kenton Trimble, grandson of James B and Catherine, was also located on Spruce Street where he had his doctor's office. Kenton married Molly Sullenberger whose brother Don also built a home by 1906 on Spruce Street.¹¹

During the 20th century, the descendants of Dr. Kenton Trimble moved to the Buena Vista area of Augusta Co. Some are buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery, Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery, in Lexington, Virginia.

3. John Shinabarger, my 4-times great grandfather, was born about 1764 in Virginia. Every census and record found indicates he was born in Virginia as were his first four children; it was also noted John was not foreign born. It is unknown who John married, probably around 1793 in Virginia. His first son Jacob was born about 1794 Virginia.

1783 - A man born between 1730 and 1765 and fit for active duty as determined by the local tax rolls should appear in the militia lists. John has never been found under Shinabarger or another surname.

1799 – son John Shinabarger Jr. was born in Virginia. One family reference noted Washington County, VA as his birthplace. However, I am inclined to think, because of other references to the northern counties of VA, that John was possibly born in Washington County PA or MD.

1802 - "John Shinabarger emigrated from Virginia in 1802, to Pennsylvania, from thence to Mount Vernon, Knox Co. Ohio in 1805 and in 1810 from the last-named place to Mohican Township, Ashland Co., Ohio... Entered southwest quarter of section 23 in said township. This quarter he partly cleared, and erected there a sawmill and resided until his death, 7 March 1837, aged 74 years. When he removed to Mohican Township, his wife and seven children constituted his family, the only survivor of whom, residing in Ashland County, is James S. Shinabarger, of Perry Township" of whom Horace S. Knapp was "indebted for the" entry in his History of Ashland Co. OH, published 1863.

1805 – Daughter Mary Catherine Shinabarger is born in Ohio, presumably in Knox. Co.

1808 - John Shinabery participated on a jury in Knox County along with Baster, Herrod, Biggs, Craig, Mills and others in judgement against William Hedrick. Many of the other names were elected as officers of Mount Vernon, Knox Co. 4 April 1808 in first election in Mount Vernon.

¹⁰ West Virginia, US Wills and Probate Records 1724-1825, beginning page 81

¹¹ There are historic Trimble houses in Monterey. The Highland County Museum in McDowell, VA has a photo of Mary Esther Trimble, granddaughter of James B and Catherine Seybert Trimble, and a copy of a Trimble Bible.

Shinaberry was not one of them as he has either moved north into Wayne County or lived in the section that was to become Wayne County. (History of Knox County, pages 36-40.) Until 1808, the region in discussion was non-county land. On 30 Jan 1808, the original Knox Co. was created and in Feb 1808 Stark Co. was carved out to its east. On 1 March 1808, the counties of Knox, Richland and Wayne were formed from counties Knox and Stark.

Leaving Mt. Vernon, Knox County, John and his family ultimately settled along the Jerome Fork of the Jerome River in Mohican Township, Wayne County. Around this time Jeromesville was being settled. There he farmed and operated a saw mill.

1809 – “John Shinnebarger moved to Mohican Township a few weeks after Alex Finley who moved there April 17, 1809. The Indians that still roamed the country were friendly and were Mohicans, Delaware, Wyandottes, Shawnee, Chickasaws and one or two who claimed to be Cherokee.” John moved into area about the middle of August when he filed a land patent.

1809 – August 24 Patent title US to John SHENE BERRY of Wayne Co. OH for 160 acres

One of the first white settlers to enter the Mohican Township area was Alexander Finley and his family who came from Mt. Vernon OH. Finley landed on the west bank of the Lake Fork of the Mohican River, or what was called Tylertown, on 17 April 1809. Within weeks, John Shinabarger and his family joined Finley. John had a strong cabin with portholes that was located one mile northwest of Tylerville¹² (Lake Fork), a location that probably became the southwest quarter of Section 23 where he located his home and erected a sawmill. This 160-acre farm was just west of the Lake and Muddy forks of the Mohican River at the present day cross roads of County Road 175 and Township Road 75 (in the vicinity of the Lake Fork Cemetery). Many early settlers were of German descent and had come directly from the western counties of PA and VA and found their way to the Mohican River by Indian trails. In 1810 the census gave the number of heads of families in the Mohican Township at 46.

Relations became tense between settlers and Indians. Sources of safety were smaller blockhouses or particularly strong cabins where neighbors were invited to stay. The Eagles, John Heller and John Shinabarger each had a blockhouse. “When the war of 1812 came, and the Indians commenced hostile demonstrations, Mr. Finley, and some of his neighbors, fortified in Wooster. In 1813, he joined families and fortified with his neighbor, John Shinnabarger, who had a strong cabin with port holes, one mile northwest of the present site of Tylertown.”¹³

1814 - John SHINABERRY a land title on 16 June 1814. Wayne Co. Wooster Land Offices

1810 – Nancy Shinabarger was born in May. She married Michael Treace and moved to Yuba County, California where she died in 1865. She is buried at the Marysville Cemetery, Yuba Co. Her headstone is inscribed: “Wife of Michael Treace. Native of Fairfax Co. Virginia Aged 55 years 6 months.” Rebecca’s daughter consistently sites her mother as being born in Virginia.¹⁴

1811 – Daughter Rebecca Shinabarger was born 2 Jan 1811 in Wayne Co. OH. It would be sometime between Rebecca’s birth and 1820 that the spouse of John Shinabarger died.

¹² "History of Ashland County, Ohio" by George William Hill, M.D.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Reference to Fairfax County could indicate where Shinabarger lived prior to coming to OH. No confirmation has been found but the reference could indicate John lived on Lord Fairfax Lands.

1816 - Early Tax Lists Wayne County (now Ashland) 1814-1819 lists John SHINEBARGER in Mohican, SW23 1816 21-15, 160 acres, 17, 18, 20. John is the original owner.

1815 Quadrennial Census – *Wayne County Ohio Early Census* lists all males 21 years of age and older. There were 44 men living in Perry Township and 66 men living in Mohican Township at the time, including: Murdock, John Shinaberry and his son Jacob Shinaberry.

John Shinaberry/Shinabarger/Shineberry continues to appear in land records and censuses through the years from 1816 to 1836.

1820 - On 21 March 1820, John married Mehetable Crofoot Murdock. On the license, John's surname is *Shineberry* while Mehetable's name is almost illegible. The Federal Census taken on Aug 7 1820 - Mohican Township, Wayne Co. shows John "Shinneberry" with a male under 10 (unknown), male 10-15 (Joseph C.), 2 males 16-25 (James Sherman and John Jr.) and a male over 45 (John Sr.), 1 female under 10 (Rebecca), 2 females 10-15 (Nancy and Mary), one female 16-25 (unknown) and one female over 45 (Mehetable). 4 engaged in agriculture. Son Jacob has married Hannah Heller and is found in Jackson Twp., farming on one of the sections of land purchased by his father (he is listed as "Shellenbarger"). It is believed the unknown male under 10 is Mehetable's son Sylvester Crofoot Murdock and the female 16-25 is her daughter Sibbel Murdock, children by her first husband Daniel Murdock.

1825 – John's son James married Elizabeth G. Murdock, the daughter of Mehetable and Daniel Murdock in Wayne County, Ohio.

In the settlements of the various townships of Wayne County of its fifteenth range (comprising Lake, Mohican, Perry and Jackson) there lived many of the families that married John's children: In Mohican, Daniel and Samuel Heller, John Shinabarger, and Jacob Trease. In Perry there lived Nathaniel Paxton and son James Shinnebarger. In Montgomery Twp. are John and Jacob Heller. In Mifflin Twp. is Frederick Deal. There live other families of Shinnebarger, Shanabarger, Shambarger, Shineberry and Shellenbarger. Sometimes, it is an alternate spelling or misspelling of the Shinabarger name, other times it is another *S Family*.

1836 – Son Jacob Shinabarger is buying property in the Porter and La Porte counties of Indiana and moved his family there by 1841.

1837 - John Shinabarger died 7 March in Mohican Twp, Wayne Co. John's Will was signed 29 Aug 1836 with bonds put forth March 10th on Estate of John Shinabarger by: Edmond Ingmund, James Huff, Elijah Yocum, and witnessed by Henry Winbigler. Estate presented to court on 29 March 1837 Wooster, Ohio. The Will describes land and saw mill bounded on the south by James Huff,¹⁵ on the north by son Jacob, a fourth of estate to "beloved wife" and "my children having all received prior to the date hereof all the legacy for them."

At that time, the only sons residing in Wayne Co. are James in Perry Township and Joseph in Mohican Township just north of his father's homestead. John was buried at the Mount Zion Cemetery¹⁶. It is thought his first wife was also buried at this cemetery.

¹⁵ James Huff is married to the daughter of Mehetable Murdock Shinabarger.

¹⁶ Also buried in this cemetery are at least 20 Shanabargers buried in the rows directly behind John's grave.

1846 – Because of the number of *S Families* who lived in this vicinity, John is referred to as “Ashland John.” John’s land was in Wayne County until 1846 - then it became Ashland Co. excluding the “one-mile strip” which stayed in Wayne Co.

1849 – Mehetable Crofoot Murdock Shinabarger died 2 Nov 1849 and was buried in the Attica Venice Township Joint Cemetery in Attica, Seneca Co. OH. It is unknown why she was there.

1865 – James Shinabarger, who married Elizabeth Murdock the daughter of Daniel and Mehetable Crofoot Murdock, is the last to leave Ashland Co. OH. In 1870 he is in the census of Kosciusko Co. Indiana. Also living in this area in 1860 is his brother-in-law James Huff.

Of John’s 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters, Jacob, John Jr. and Joseph moved to Porter County, IN; James moved to Kosciusko County, IN. Daughter Susanna Blue died in Iowa; unknown what happened to daughter Mary Catherine but her husband Frederick Deal died in 1835 in Richland County, OH; Nancy Treace died in Yuba County, CA; and youngest daughter Rebecca Paxton died in Hickory County, MO.

4. Michael Shinaberry was born about 1773 in Virginia.

1792 – about 1792-1793 Michael married Catherine “Katie” Barnes, daughter of Dietrich Teter “Theodore” Barnes and Anna Maria Zeister, in Virginia. Their first child, Mary “Polly,” was born 1794 in VA.

1802 - Michael is believed to have left Virginia abt 1802 around the time of the land disruption involving the Lord Fairfax Land Grant. His children’s births reflect his movements: Mary 1794 VA; John 1796 Randolph Co. VA¹⁷; Nancy 1796 VA; Elizabeth 1798 VA; William twin to Elizabeth born in Lancaster, PA; Lydia 1801 Fayette Co. PA; Malinda 1803, Michael 1805, Joseph Nov 1806 all in Lancaster, PA; and youngest daughter Rebecca born 1809 in Knox County, OH. Obviously, the twins were born in the same location. The reference of son John’s birth in Randolph Co. is confusing as Randolph was formed in 1787 from what was originally the West Augusta District of VA, is now in WV, and sections of Randolph became Barbour Co.

1807 – Michael Shinaberry and his family moved to Ohio and settled in Fairfield Co. now Knox Co. Ohio. Michael Shinaberry and John Shinabarger arrived about the same time.

1808 - Michael bought lots 201-202 from Joseph Walker 22 Oct 1808. John Shinaberry Jr., his grandson, later purchased Lot 202. In the 1830 Deed “Joseph’s share, as Michael’s heir,” to lots 200 and 201. In the 1821 deed, John Shinaberry to Wm Shinaberry, the same two lots as John’s equal share (indenture) or 9th part of these two lots but no mention of lot 202. (The 9th part alludes to Michael’s 9 living children?) Catherine’s share is mentioned the tenth part. The lots are again mentioned in 1825 deed of Michael and Catherine CRAMER to Joseph Davis (spouse of Lydia Shinabery) and Wm Shinaberry.¹⁸

By 1809 – Michael Shinaberry died before 3 May 1809 on which date his Estate begins Probate in Knox County, Ohio. Michael had a granddaughter Margaret (believed to be the daughter of

¹⁷ Mrs. Leland E. Shinaberry (Dorothy Wiedenbeck) of Dunkirk, N.Y. Leland was the 3-times great-grandson of Michael Shinaberry and Catherine Barnes.

¹⁸ Ibid

his son Michael Jr.) with whom he lived and favored in his Will. Estate settled 1 Jan 1810. Possibly buried on the family farm.

1814 - 6 Oct 1814 Catherine and children buy in common 155 1/2 acres in Clinton Twp. Knox Co. OH from John Click. There is a series of deeds and indentures in the court house at Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. OH involving the family of this Michael Shinaberry. One of these instruments, between the heirs of Michael Shinaberry, dated 1814, names his wife Catherine, and his children: Polly, John, Nancy, Betsy, William, Liddy, Malinda, Joseph, Rebekah. Their surname was also spelled "Shinnaberry" and "Shenneberry" at times.

1821 –Widow Catherine Barnes Shinaberry married Michael Cramer, Sr. born 1769 Maryland.

1843-1850 – Catherine Barnes Shinaberry Cramer died in Richwood, Union County, Ohio. Catherine is also named by her son, Joseph Barnes Shinaberry, in his obituary in 1885.

Michael and Catherine Barnes Shinaberry had at least 10 children who married surnames: Cramer, Yoakum, Kile, Davis, Moore and Kirby. Many remained living in the state of Ohio

5. Michael Shanabarger born about 1745, died in Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland on 14 Jun 1813. He is thought to be the son of Johann Jacob Shoenberger born about 1710, died in Nov 1777 in Linganore, Frederick County, MD. Michael's mother was Anna Margareta Rollers, daughter of Johannis Rollers, born about 1713. His parents were married 8 Sept 1733 Stadtkirche Evangelisch, Pforzheim, Karlsruhe, Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany.¹⁹

1769 - Bought Lot #28 Middletown, Frederick Co. MD on 24 June 1769. Sold same to George Albrick Scheifler 4 May 1787 (may be related as they both witnessed Baptisms for each other's children). Frederick County Land Record Abstracts, 1768-1770 - 338-339. "**Michael Shineberger**, cordwainer, recorded 11 July 1769, made 24 June between Frederick Miller, for £24 Pennsylvania, sells lot #28 in Middletown, 46 ft. by 330 ft. Signed in G.S. Frederick Miller before Thos Prather, and Elizabeth Jesserung. Receipt. Ack. and Carlar wife of Frederick Miller released dower rights."

1790 – Federal Census Frederick County, Maryland: 1 Free white male 16 and over: 2 Free white males under 16: 3 Free white females (could be Catharina age 14, Maria Magdalena age 18 and wife Magdalena).

Michael may have married twice, first to a Catherine, about 1767, who was the mother of his children, and after her death in about 1776 he married a Magdalena.

1813 – WILL of Michael Shanebarger: "In the name of God, I Michael Shanebarger of Frederick County and State of Maryland ... this my last will and Testament in manner and form as follows

I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Magdalena all my real and personal Estate during her natural life Excepting thereof two cows, two feather Beds and furniture and one woman's saddle which I give and bequeath unto my youngest Daughter her heirs and assigns.

¹⁹ The parentage of Michael Shanabarger Sr. is NOT proven. The couple of Shoenberger and Rollers can be found in Augusta County, Virginia records and in Frederick County Maryland but there is no definite link of this couple to the son Michael Sr. 1745 and other children to be discussed later.

And after the decease of my beloved wife - I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter Catherine her heirs and assigns, all the household and Kitchen furniture remaining - then I give and bequeath unto my son Peter Forty Dollars lawfull money to be raised out of my Estate after the Decease of my Beloved wife.

I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Catherine Forty dollars lawfull money to be raised out of my Estate after the Decease of my beloved wife - Item it is my will that after the decease of my beloved wife All my real estate and remaining part of my Estate not heretofore devised be sold to the best advantage by my Executor hereafter named and the money so arising therefrom be equally Divided Share and Share alike between my four children or their heirs ... I constitute and appoint my son Peter Shanebarger my whole and Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have unto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this twenty third day of November Eighteen hundred and twelve."

Michael made his mark and witnessed by Jo. Swearingen; William, John and Lewis Birely.

Frederick County to wit - On the 14th day of June 1813 there came Peter Shanebarger and made Oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God the foregoing Instruments of writing is the True whole Will & Testament of Michael Shanebarger late of Frederick County Deceased that hath come into his hands and possession and that he doth not know of any other."

Michael Shanabarger and Catharina had at least 7 children: Jacob 1764; Johan 1768; Georg Michael 1769 who married Mary Ann Long; Magdalena 1772; Peter 1770 who married a Catherina and secondly Susanna Schmidt; Johan George 1774; and Catharina 1776. Known location of births were in Middletown, Frederick Co. Son Georg moved to Lucas, Richland County, Ohio; son Peter remains around Funkstown, Frederick County, MD where one of his sons married a Funk.

6. John (or Jacob) Shinaberry is thought to be born between 1735 and 1740. He died in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio in 1807. John married Mary Lyndon born abt 1745 and she is believed to have died in Knox County in 1825. This couple is elusive in the records.

John came to Knox Co. OH with his family in 1806. (About the same time as families of John Shinabarger and Michael Shinaberry.) He bought a farm about one mile from Mt. Vernon, on the Columbus Road. Family tradition says he may have served under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, either in the Revolutionary War or with a PA company at Fallen Timbers (1794). According to the settlement of John's estate, found at Mt. Vernon, OH, his wife was named Mary (). John left no Will.²⁰

It is the supposition at this time that this John Shinaberry and Mary Lyndon are the parents of the above subjects Jacob Sr., Catherine, John and Michael. It is also a supposition that he is a sibling of subject #5 Michael Shanabarger Sr. It is possible there are other siblings.

It is also supposition that this John Shinaberry could be a sibling of an unknown Shoenberger/Shanabarger born about 1750 and the father of William Shanabarger 1787 in VA and Samuel James Shanabarger abt 1793 in Allegany Co. MD. Samuel James' family located by 1850 around Philippi and Moatsville in Barbour Co. and William remained around Fayette Co. PA.²¹

²⁰ Researchers Florence Paugh Dyke, Dorothy Wiedenbeck Shinaberry, Wilfarene Lane Henderson researchers of their ancestor Michael Shinaberry and Catherine Barnes.

²¹ Dozen Ss contributor 4-times great granddaughter Donna Shanabarger Anderson.

7. There are other *S Families* who could fit into this genealogy. Several more have been examined and, though seemingly should relate, no direct evidence has yet been found. The Friederich Shoneberger 1764/George Peter Shinabarger 1794 family who are closely associated with Kunkle, Williams County, Ohio *should* connect but at this time has not. The Balthasar Schoenberger/Shenberger family of York County, Pennsylvania definitely does not connect.

WHAT IS THE COMMON DENOMINATOR – OR NOT OUR DNA LINKS

A primary goal of the Dozen S's Newsletter was to research the many similar spellings of the “Shinabarger” name. Researchers believed the similar surnames and places could signify there was a common thread among many of these *S Families*. DNA has proven them correct.

DNA can be a very complicated subject. Rather than go into depth, if one is interested in a deeper understanding, there are references included at the end of this report. Here, I will discuss the DNA tests and their results and to what these results are suggesting. And I apologize for over-simplifying.

It is through testing of both Y-DNA and Autosomal DNA that genetic connections have been shown among the above families. Unfortunately, DNA can tell us we are related but only through research can we find how we are related. It is because of these DNA connections that I hope to be able to learn more about my 4-times great grandfather, John Shinabarger 1764. By tracing those who I believe to be his siblings, I hope to find not only from where John came, but who he married and, if very fortunate, who his immigrant father was.

So far, there have been several men and women who have tested Y and autosomal DNA with Ancestry, Family Tree DNA, 23andMe, and uploaded results to MyHeritage and GedMatch. To respect the privacy of living subjects, names will not be included.

When considering DNA, there are two very important pieces. Y-DNA comes only from males and is passed down father to son unchanged²². With Autosomal DNA, males and females inherit a mixture from all four grandparents, eight great grandparents, etc. Usually, a descendant will carry some portion of DNA from several generations of maternal and paternal ancestors. However, DNA can be a fickle beast and after 4 or 5 generations, the chromosomes inherited can be too small to notice or absent altogether. But if Subject A is sharing chromosomes with Subject B, then A and B are sharing a common ancestor. The more shared chromosomes, the closer the relationship. It is this sharing of chromosomes that leads to the discovery of relationships and common ancestors. However, it is always left to research to discover who that ancestor is.²³

²² This is the male Haplogroup. This designation changes very slowly over centuries and excellent projects, such as the National Geographic Project, attempt to trace Mans' migration patterns, deep ancestry, and Y Haplogroups.

²³ I will add, there can be surprises. I have found enough surprises to know that what one believes or rumored, or even having a name on a birth certificate, does not prove ancestry. As stated in #7 above, it seems logical that the Kunkle Shinabargers should share DNA with other Shinabarger/Shinaberry. The person tested does not. This would indicate that either the family is not related OR the person tested is not a male Shinabarger.

Y-DNA TESTS AND RESULTS

There exists an advanced Y-DNA test with Family Tree DNA called the Big-Y. It tests beyond the 111-Marker test for men and examines over 450,000 variants called SNPs. If males are descended from the same male ancestor, their Haplogroup will agree and there will be little variation among SNPs when sharing male ancestors.

Males tested and their ancestor:

1. Subject A descended from John **Shinabarger** 1764, son John 1799
2. Subject B, C, D, E and son, F, and G descended from John Shinabarger 1764, son Jacob 1794
3. Subjects H and I descended from John Shinabarger 1764, son James 1801
4. Subject J descended from Jacob **Shinaberry** Sr. 1760, son Peter 1802
5. Subject K descended from Michael Shinaberry 1773, son John 1796
6. Subject L and son descended from Michael **Shanabarger** Sr 1745, son Georg Michael 1769
7. Subject M descended from Friederich Shoneberger 1754, son George Peter 1794
8. Subjects N and O descended from Balthasar Schoenberger 1690
9. Subject P descended from Owen Schoenberger 1818
10. Subject Q descended from John Schoenberger, son Nicholas Schoenberger 1762
11. Subject R descended from Johan Michael Schoenberger 1769, son Georg Schoenberger 1818

What has been discovered from the above Y-DNA testing? Haplogroups and Big-Y testing enabled me to categorize these male testers. All subjects A through L, including surnames of Shinabarger, Shinaberry and Shanabarger share a common ancestor within the last 250-300 years. That may seem like a long time but it is in the range of a 5 to 6-times great grandfather. The exception is Shanabarger which may go back an additional generation.²⁴ All share the Haplogroup of R-FT89571> FT165089.

As yet, there is no link among this Shinabarger group and the Shoneberger - Schoenberger Group of M through R. Nor do the Subjects M through R seem to share a common ancestor with each other. Possibly deeper testing, such as the Big-Y, would tell more. The Haplogroups: #7 Haplogroup I-M254; #8 are probable siblings Haplogroup T-M70; #9 R-Z198; #10 Haplogroup is R-U106; and #11 is R-L176. Haplogroups I and T are totally different groups; the R Haplogroup is probably the largest in Europe but not related to the first group.²⁵

There are other *S Family* males who have tested with surnames of Shenberger, Schoeneberger, Schöenberg, Schöneberg, Schönenberger but matches are not present.

A point to keep in mind is these results are only as good as the accuracy of the research. For example, it is strongly believed the Shinabarger family (George Peter Shinabarger 1794) of Kunkle, Ohio is related to John Shinabarger 1764. The male who tested was a different Haplogroup of I-M253. Also, his ethnicity includes very little German while all the other *S Families* share a high percentage of Germanic Europe. Is this because the family is NOT related and the name is just a coincidence or is it that the male tested is not biologically descended from the Shinabarger male line? And there is further evidence concerning a lack of relationship when one examines the other important element of DNA—Autosomal tests.

²⁴ Most *S Families* are able to document their family history to about 1760-1800. However, there is always a possibility for errors. Family research can often be confused or in error.

²⁵ One could say a common ancestor existed but not in recent genealogical times, meaning thousands of years.

AUTOSOMAL TESTS AND RESULTS

Both males and females can test Autosomal DNA. Everyone inherits a set of 23 chromosomes made up of thousands of centimorgans (cM) from each parent who received their chromosomes from their parents, etc. What is passed down to us is a mix of centimorgans representing our ancestors. Of course, the more distant the ancestor, the fewer of their cMs we get. And sometimes, we may not get anything at all from our 4-times great grandmother while our sibling does. This randomness is one reason it is important to test as many people as possible when doing research into ancestry.

A critical stage of DNA study is Sharing. Person A shares 20 cM with Person B; Person B shares 20 cM with Person C. Person A shares none with Person C. The deduction is that Person A is also related to Person C as they share Person B in common. It relies on family research to discover how they are related. But A, B and C are sharing a common ancestor. The more shared cMs, the closer the relationship. It is this sharing of cMs that leads to the discovery of relationships. Always, especially when researching more distant relationships, it is critical to find documentary evidence. However, when one is sharing multiple matches, it is a strong indicator that this relationship exists and a common ancestor lies in the past. Early researchers and contributors to *The Dozen Ss* would be ecstatic to know that much of what they sought to prove concerning *S Families* has been proven through DNA.

There are hundreds of descendants of *S Families* who have tested Autosomal DNA²⁶. It is through these numerous shared matches that I discovered family links to other *S families*. Using this data and the ancestors' surname, time and place, I have come to the following conclusions (all of which are open to more research and proof or elimination):

1. Jacob Shinaberry Sr. 1760, Catherine Susanna Shinaberry Trimble 1763, John Shinabarger 1764, and Michael Shinaberry 1773 are siblings. Everything indicates that the surname was Shinaberry and that they all were born in Virginia as were their spouses. (Though my family used the surname Shinabarger, there are records where John did use Shinaberry and married his second wife in 1820 as Shinaberry.)
2. Y-DNA indicates Michael Shanabarger Sr. 1745 is an additional generation back, possibly an uncle of the four Shinaberrys.
3. There also is a very strong possibility that the parents of the four Shinaberrys were John/Jacob Shinaberry 1735-1740 and Mary Lyndon 1745-1825. Researchers for *The Dozen Ss* write: "He came to Knox Co. OH with his family in 1806. He bought a farm about one mile from Mt. Vernon, on the Columbus Road... According to the settlement of John's estate, found at Mt. Vernon, OH, his wife was named Mary. John left no will. There is some basis for the idea that he changed his name when he came west from Johann Schoenberg or Schoenberger to John Shinaberry or Shinberger."²⁷

"I have put this John first and ... was Michael's father. He could have been his brother. The information ... that he might have been Michael's father is we are able to account for practically all the Shinaberrys in Knox County as descendants of Michael. However, if John was a comparatively young man when he was killed, his widow undoubtedly married again and the children of John, if any, may have taken the name of the step-father or we may find them in

²⁶ The highest numbers of testers are on Ancestry but there are also shared matches on MyHeritage, 23andMe, GEDmatch and Family Tree DNA.

²⁷ Researchers: Flo Paugh Dyke, Dorothy Shinaberry, and Wilfarene Henderson - descendants of Michael Shinaberry 1773.

some other locality under the name of Shinaberry. We have a marriage for a James Shenabury, 23, Jan 1836 in Richland Co. OH to Margaret Hultz. We also have a series of marriages in Stark County, OH that use the various spelling of Shinaberry but girls would have been in their thirties if they were daughters of John. There is the possibility that Mary Shenaberg who married Henry Castleman in Stark Co. on 5 February 1818 might have been the widow of John. We also have a widow Mary Shenberry in Lanier Township, Preble Co. OH listed in the Census of 1830 as between 50-60, thus between 27-37 when this John died in 1807.)”²⁸

4. Going another generation back, I lean toward the theory that the parents of this John Shinaberry 1735-1740 and of Michael Shanabarger Sr. 1745 may be Johann Jacob Shoenberger 1710 and Anna Margareta Rollers about 1713.²⁹ Jacob Shoenberger died in 1777 in Linganore, Frederick County, MD. The biggest problem with this supposition is that Jacob’s Will, dated 28 July 1777, makes no mention of any children. He mentions his wife Anna Margaret and sisters Mary Hughs and Philipina Miller. There is also a possibility, again based upon proximity and dates, that two additional sons are: Johann Phillip Schoneberger born about 1727 Germany, and the above-mentioned Herr Shoenberger born about 1750 and possibly the father of the William and Samuel James Shanabarger. There are weak DNA links to this family.
5. The original surname brought to America by ancestor would have been Germanic. Indications are it was *Schoenberger* or a variation thereof. As yet, the immigrant patriarch has not been identified. The most common cited birth region is the Palatinate of Germany. It is interesting to note the German ethnicity for this Shinabarger line is categorized on Ancestry as “England & Northwestern Europe” rather than “Germanic Europe”. 23andMe places me broadly as Northwestern European centered around the region of North Rhine-Westphalia. This region is on the eastern borders of Netherlands and Belgium.

I have been following at least 21 relatives who have tested Autosomal DNA with Ancestry and other sites. There is a plethora of matches among *S Families* and shared matches that tie us all together as descendants of John Shinaberry 1735-1740 and his spouse Mary Lyndon. There is no doubt in my mind that the four Shinaberrys and Michael Shanabarger are linked to a common ancestor. It becomes hypothesis beyond that relationship.³⁰

At the same time, mainly based upon the Y-DNA testing, I can eliminate a relationship with the descendants of Shoenberger – Schoenberger males. These families indicate different Haplogroups. There was always been speculation that the Shinabarger/Shinaberry family came from Switzerland and descendants of Henrich Schonenberger 1530 claim Switzerland as an origin. According to DNA, those descendants of Henrich Schoenberger who have tested, are no match with Shinaberry.

²⁸ Researcher: Vera Shinabarger Bunyard, from *The Dozen Ss*

²⁹ I have concentrated research on the Rollers surname attempting to find any relationship with the family of Rohrer out of Rohrer ville, Washington Co. Maryland and who also came into Augusta County, Virginia. There is evidence of both Rollers and Rohrer surnames. So far, I find no connection.

³⁰ Considering all Shinabarger testers including myself, there are at least 150 matches made among these *S Families*. The numbers would, for me, rule out these matches as random.

GERMAN MIGRATION

History relates the majority of Germans fled the Rhineland to escape harsh economic conditions, a lack of freedom and opportunity, and endless war. By 1749, the Virginia government was granting vast tracks of land to individuals. These land owners, often absentee landlords, recognized Germans as hard workers and encouraged them to come to America and work their huge Land Grants (and also to provide a safety buffer from the Indians). Most Germans around the years 1750-1770 entered through the port of Philadelphia. They first settled in the counties of Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, and York. Not all Germans were welcomed with open arms because of language, culture and religion. Many were what were referred to as Dunkers or Brethren, a quiet, pacifist group. So many Germans moved on, some north into New York but most, after the cheap land was gone, moved southward.

In Daniel Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, and French Immigrants" many Germans landed at Philadelphia 1727-1776, which certainly covers the probable years of entry for Shinaberry ancestors; practically all German families coming into the Shenandoah Valley are listed. Early on they were all referred to as "Palatines" pretty much regardless the region of Germany from which they came. After about 1754, former residences became more specific; some immigrants were described solely by religion. Following the Am Rev, large groups of Dunkers moved into the Shenandoah Valley, most coming from PA.

German settlers would have followed the Philadelphia Wagon Road west into Lancaster and York counties and turned southwest to Gettysburg PA and Hagerstown MD before joining the Great Wagon Road (Great Valley Road) toward Winchester or the Potomac River crossing at Harpers Ferry. Forks off this great trail would have led directly to Rohrerville in Washington Co. MD, Martinsburg in Berkeley Co. and into Frederick, Loudoun, and Fairfax counties in Virginia, all locations of interest in researching the *S Families*. For pioneers who wished to continue their journey, this great path would pass through the Shenandoah Valley and Harrisonburg south to Staunton, Virginia.³¹

From Staunton, settlers could easily have turned west following the Kanawha Trail which followed the river through the mountains into what became Monterey and Crabbottom. Highway Routes 30, 11, 15, and 220 generally follow the same north/south paths pioneers trod with their horses, loaded wagons and families. From Staunton, following Rte. 250, pioneers could travel west to Ohio and beyond.³²

How many paused along the way in such areas as Washington and Frederick counties Maryland or Frederick County, Virginia is yet to be discovered. For many, the narrow neck of western MD was traversed and the fertile Shenandoah Valley lay ahead. Massive Augusta County (1745) Virginia, encompassing land as far west as the Mississippi, would ultimately be divided into numerous counties and eventually into the states of Virginia and West Virginia in 1863.³³ It would have been quite possible for a Shinaberry to have been born in Virginia's Augusta County, be married in Pendleton, and die in Pocahontas County, West Virginia and never leave his farm. Thus, one reason for the difficulty in tracing lines.

³¹ Both trails were sections of the Great Indian Warpath. The Great Wagon Road extended further south all the way to Knoxville, KY. Many Germans followed this path through Wytheville and Abingdon and into KY.

³² What would have existed at this time would be difficult paths, many following Indian trails, but these would eventually evolve into America's early highway system still in use today.

³³ Just preceding the Am Rev, Augusta County included West Virginia, the western part of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and all that land to the northwest of the Ohio River extending to the Mississippi and then known as the Northwest Territories.

Further confusion arises because of the proximity, and arguments over, the borders of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. It is understandable that a family could live in Virginia but cross a border in order to marry in Maryland where the closest recorder or their church was located. This may explain the marriage of Catherine Shinaberry to James Trimble; the birth of John Shinabarger 1799 once thought to be in Washington County, VA (but more probably in Washington County, MD or very northern VA); and a later reference that John's sister Nancy 1810 was a native of Fairfax County, VA, more probably around Frederick County and possibly confused with the Lord Fairfax Land Grant of that region.

Early emigrants came into the Virginia counties during the mid to late 1700s. When much of the land on the eastern side of the mountain was taken up, families moved west over the Allegheny Divide into counties that would eventually become West Virginia. These included the Arbogast, Hull, Trimble, Rohrer, Lantz, Peck, Fleisher, Varner, Yeager, Roller – all allied families that eventually are connected by marriage to the Shinaberrys. This was the case of Jacob Shinaberry 1760 and his sibling Catherine Shinaberry Trimble 1763 who seem to have arrived between 1799-1803.

Sims Index "Land Grants West Virginia" lists siblings Michael Arbogast purchasing 139 acres as early as 1790 in Crab Apple Bottom, an early reference to what became known as Crabbottom; brother Adam purchased 59 acres in 1789; John 171 acres in 1790. Martin Life Jr. purchased 94 acres in 1800; Joseph Lantz bought 165 acres in 1797; James Trimble Jr. 40 acres in 1819, and Jacob Shinaberry Jr. 100 acres in 1815.

By the first decade of the 1800s German pioneers were encouraged to follow the cheap land west in efforts to settle the Northwest Territories and help establish Ohio as a state (1803).³⁴ It is hypothesized that the remaining siblings, John Shinabarger 1764 and Michael Shinaberry 1773 and their parents John and Mary Lyndon Shinaberry decided to move west and settled in Knox County, Ohio by 1805. A reasonable route would have been north retracing the Philadelphia Wagon Road possibly connecting with (now) Hwy 30 above Hagerstown before turning east toward Pittsburg and following the line of forts and rivers directly to Wooster and Knox County, Ohio. Safety would have been an issue on the latter part of the route so the series of forts built in this territory could have been the route followed.³⁵

Or, following The Great Valley Road south to the intersection of the Kanawha Trail at Staunton, VA...(now) US 250 turns west from Staunton to Wooster, OH...where John Shinabarger 1764 purchased his farm land and built his saw mill in Wayne County. The trip, without pauses, would have taken at least two months.

The family of Michael Shanabarger 1745 left the area of Frederick County, Maryland and descendants settled in Richland County, Ohio by 1819; the second Shanabarger family removed from Maryland and paused in Fayette County, PA before setting into Barbour County, WV by 1850.

I see no reason to assume my German ancestors arrived or migrated differently.

³⁴ Reasons for the families' departure could also include loss of lands as a result on an invalid lease on Land Grants that were reclaimed by Virginia and the new American government after the American Revolution.

³⁵ Lord Dunmore was charged with creating a path that led from around Fairfax County northeast building forts along the way for protection against the many Indian conflicts. This trail eventually led into Ohio which at that time was considered part of Pennsylvania until it is carved off into the Northwest Territories in 1787. This route would have afforded safety for the settlers moving into Ohio.

AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. I notice a lack of any Shinaberry/Shinabarger references as members of the militia. This could be that they were pacifists or I am not looking in the correct counties as yet. Seeing as all men to the age of 45 were to register, it would be reasonable to expect the mention of John Shinaberry 1735-1740 (or variation of the surname) to appear in militia rolls (most of-age males can be found in the Civil War rolls). In fact, I saw a notable absence of German names in the militia rolls. Trimble is there but he was of Scottish origin. Militia roles could be a source for finding the location of early *S Families*.
2. A review of the Ships' lists is needed. These lists have been searched by many but nothing definite has been found. It is likely the years between 1735 and 1750 would be the targeted years for the Germany patriarch to have immigrated into Philadelphia.
3. Other than Shinaberry siblings, Catherine and Jacob, found in Crabbottom and surrounding areas, there is a lack of any Shinaberry/Shinabarger references that could indicate that the other two siblings, John and Michael, were ever there. The elimination of the counties of early Pendleton and Pocahontas direct my attention elsewhere.
4. The counties of Frederick, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Shenandoah VA; Berkeley and Jefferson in WV; and Frederick and Washington counties in Maryland; York and Lancaster counties in PA, and Knox County Ohio, are places of interest for further investigation.
5. The possible connections to Frederick County, VA and nearby Rohrerville, Washington County MD are of interest. It is noted that some settlers to Crabbottom and vicinity had connections to Frederick County, whether passing through or pausing for a period of time. Some old family notes tie early events to a Washington County and this may in MD rather than VA.
6. There are allied surnames who through marriage may be connected with those areas around Funkstown, Boonsboro District, Hagerstown, and eventually a little further south in Berkeley County, Maryland. A migration pattern of Germans who left Lancaster arrived in this area as it lies along the Frederick and Hagerstown roads.
7. Are there more males who could confirm additional relationships within *S Families*? Y or Autosomal testing would be needed.
8. Who did John Shinabarger 1764 marry? Because of a noticeable lack of matches that might point the way to a possible surname, it is hypothesized that John may have married either a spouse whose surname is already in the family or endogamy is an issue. Endogamy is when one marries within a tight-knit local community, often cousins. One of the reasons I am so interested in Trimble is possibly Catherine and her sibling John both married a Trimble in MD or VA. If so, the number of matches among my Shinabargers with Catherine and James Trimble could be the result of a double relationship both as a 4-times grandaunt and 4-times great grandmother. The surname Life (Lantz?) is also a possibility because of the high number of autosomal matches made. A long shot for sure.
9. The main goal at this time is to find the early location for John Shinabarger 1764, Michael Shinaberry 1773, and John and Mary Lyndon Shinaberry.

RESEARCH

I wish to thank the excellent resources and staff at:

Historical Society of Washington County in Abingdon, Virginia
Wytheville County Public Library and Genealogical Association in Wytheville
The West Virginia Archives and History Library in Charleston, West Virginia
Wythe County Genealogical Library, Wytheville, West Virginia
McClintic Public Library in Marlinton, West Virginia
Highland County Public Library in Monterey, Virginia
Highland Museum and Heritage Center in McDowell, Virginia
Pendleton County Library in Franklin, West Virginia
Green Bank Public Library in Green Bank, West Virginia
Durbin Community Library, Durbin, West Virginia
Augusta County Library in Fishersville, Virginia
Augusta County Historical Society in Staunton, Virginia

I enjoyed talking with local residents and absorbing their vast knowledge about the history of their counties. There is nothing that beats “boots on the ground.”

References over the years are far too numerous to list. An abbreviated list of titles for this summary includes numerous marriage, land, census, death and cemetery records and:

Curtis Sharpe, “An American Family, History and Descendants of Michael Arbogast and Mary Elizabeth Samuels”
Eades and Amanda Arbogast Forbes “Descendants of Michael Arbogast 1734-1812”
Betty Coe Rohrer-Champion, "Descendants of Coe Beverage and Sadie Irene Lightner Beverage"
Wm C Rexroad, Johann Zacharias Rexroth, The Pioneer” and “George Rexrode Senior, of Virginia”
Shinaberry Papers found at McClintic Library in Marlinton, WV. Handwritten papers by Etta Kathleen Cassell
John Walter Wayland, 1907, “The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia” Pocahontas County, Virginia (Now WV) Marriage Bonds 1822-1852.
Mary Harter, Marriages of Pendleton Co. Virginia 1788-1853.
Augusta County Marriages part I-II, 1st marriage record, Augusta County VA 1785-1813,
Colonel Thomas Hughart Chapter, DAR, Staunton VA, 1930.
Annals of Augusta County Virginia 1726-1871
Rev John Casper Stoeber from 1730-1779 “Early Lutheran Baptisms and marriages in Southeastern PA”
Mark D Jones, “Distant Voices”
“Lineage of Annie Jane Kincaid” located Highland County Historical Society, McDowell, VA.
William C Varner, “The Family of John P and Dianah Notingham Varner”
James E Roller “Descendants of Johann Peter Roller, Roller Records”
“Pensioners & Declarants for US government pensions recorded Augusta Co. VA 1786-1854” copied by Katherine G Bushman
“Abstract of Land Grant Surveys 1761-1791. 430” Katherine Gentry Bushman, compiler, 1970, Augusta County, VA Court of Claims 1782-1785.
“Heritage Book 1778-1997” Rockbridge Area Genealogical Society, 1997

“Records of Christ Reformed Church AKA German Reformed Church, Maryland German Church Records, Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland 1779-1840,” V.1, Frederick S Weiser.
 “History of Western Maryland Including Biographical Sketches 1968” Vol 2.
 “New History Highland of Highland County, Virginia” 1983
 Oren F. Morton “A History of Highland County, Virginia” 1911
 “Barbour Collection/Windham Vital Records, Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870”
 Geo W Cleek and Catherine Cleek Mann “Early Western Augusta Pioneers” 1957
 John W Wayland “Virginia Valley Records” 1930
 Sims Index “Land Grants West Virginia”
 Chalkley “Records of Augusta County Virginia 1745-1800”
 “Frederick County Virginia, Marriages, 1771-1825” – Davis
 “Twelve Virginia Counties, Where the Western Migration Began”

For additional summary reports concerning family history on the *S Families* and specifically Shinabarger, there are several available for download on my personal web page, <http://patbunyard.org>. More in-depth DNA reports are also posted. On Ancestry, I have an extensive *Shinabarger Family Tree (Patricia Bunyard)* that is searchable. (All errors in research are mine and gladly corrected if documentation is found.)

A second resource is the *Shinabarger Family Group Project* located on Family Tree DNA. To see the actual results of the male Y-DNA testing, open a free account with FTDNA and select this project either through a Search or by browsing through the list of projects on the Projects page. Click the request to join. Any male Y-DNA *S Family* test result is welcome but you do not need to test to join.

My mother’s family research spanned decades. In fact, if you have a surname that is Shinabarger or one of its varieties of spellings, there is an excellent chance that your mother, grandmother, aunt or uncle once received a letter from my mother.

Some contributors to the *Dozen Ss Newsletter* deserve special mention; perhaps one of these ladies is your ancestor:

- Vera Shinabarger Bunyard, 3-times great granddaughter of John Shinabarger 1764
- Mrs. Harry (Mary Keel) Lundstrom, 2-times great-granddaughter of John Shinabarger 1764
- Mrs. Wilson C. (Marjorie) Carb, Jr., 3-times great granddaughter of Michael Shanabarger and Mary Long.
- Mrs. Arch (Wilfarene Lane) Henderson, 2-times great-granddaughter of Michael Shinaberry and Catherine Barnes
- Mrs. Leland (Dorothy Wiedenback) Shinaberry, spouse is 3-times great grandson of Michael Shinaberry and Catherine Barnes
- Lily Shinabarger Jackson, 2-times great granddaughter of John Shinabarger 1764
- Mrs. Derrell (Florence “Flo” Paugh) Dyke, 2-times great granddaughter of Michael Shinaberry and Catherine Barnes

There are many other contributors of their family information printed within the newsletter.